

## SOCIALIST'S TRIP TO RUSSIA CURES OF BOLSHEVISM

M. Schwartz Attends Third  
Internationale, Returns  
Enemy of Soviets.

WORSE THAN CZARISM  
Imprisoned in August,  
Freed After Wife Tries  
Hunger Strike.

SPOKE FOR REDS IN U. S.  
Was Member of A. F. of L.—  
Says No One Has Good Word  
for Bolshevism.

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, Jan. 11.—"Communism in Russia is robbery; it tolerates imprisonment, persecution and execution without trial; it has brought Russia starvation, disease and death. There is no Government. It is a worse autocracy than the Czarist Government, and I lived there for over twenty years under the Czar and had the experience necessary to make comparisons."  
M. Schwartz, an American Socialist of San Francisco, who was recently released from four months' imprisonment in Soviet prisons in Moscow, made this declaration today. With his wife, known for twenty years in America as a Socialist worker under the name of Jessie M. Mollie, he went to Russia last June and attended the second congress of the Third Internationale.

The couple were thrown into prison on August 6 because they failed to express approval of conditions in Russia. They were released on December 3, after Mrs. Schwartz went on a hunger strike.  
Mrs. Schwartz died at Berlin on December 20 from the effects of her long solitary confinement and hunger in Soviet prisons, and her husband is returning to America alone to give even worse pictures of conditions in Russia than many of the Italian, British and German delegates to the congress of the Third Internationale have painted.

**Will Expose Bolshevism.**  
"The Communist leaders in Russia have killed my wife," said Schwartz, "and I am going to America to tell the working people there the truth about the Soviet Government, which I formerly sympathized with thoroughly and supported on the platform from New York to San Francisco."

"I want to tell them what that second congress of the Third Internationale was. It was only Zinoviev, Bukharin, Lenin and Trotsky. It was all cut and dried. The members were told what action to take; they did not dare do otherwise."  
Before their imprisonment Schwartz and his wife travelled through fourteen Governments. They visited Samara, Tombov, Nizhni-Novgorod, Tula, Kazan and many other important centres, where they were treated as enemies of the American Federation of Labor, was sent to Russia by Otto Branstetter, executive secretary of the Socialist party of America, to make a thorough investigation, as he spoke the Russian language and knew the pre-war condition.

Describing the early part of his visit he said: "Everywhere we went we were met by brass bands and crowds waving red flags shouting for the Soviet Government, but we weren't fooled. From the moment we landed in Petrograd we saw misery, dilapidation and squalor there. We suspected that something was really wrong, which could not be explained merely by revolution."  
"I instantly began talking to persons of all classes, and broke away from our Bolshevik conductors, who were showing us only what they wanted us to see. I soon found that the shouting crowds had to shout or their food ration would be reduced or entirely taken away. I can truthfully say that I never talked with a single person, outside of officials, who had a good word to say for the Soviet Government."

**Died as Protest to Sovietism.**

"We asked for our baggage and money and papers. We were told that we would be given them at the station. We carried more than \$5,000 of American gold into Russia, which had been taken from us, and we refused to move without it and were thrown back into another prison, where my wife was the only woman, in a cell, twenty feet square, with myself and thirty other men, many of whom were members of Admiral Kolchak's staff."  
"Finally the situation became so desperate that she said she would go on a hunger strike and advertise to fellow workers in America our wrongs through her death rather than continue to suffer such indignities. Then she wrote to Tchitcherine, Trotsky and Lenin, all of whom we knew personally, saying: 'We have worked twenty years to help you. The least you can do now is to help us. I shall declare a hunger strike to-day and will gain either death or liberty.'"

"Two days later we were sent to Reval, penniless. There the American Y. M. C. A. gave us shelter and cared for us. But my wife had suffered too much to recover. I buried her there, assisted by the American consul and Y. M. C. A. workers."  
"When the Bolshevik Minister Guchkov at Reval heard that I was considering delivering a lecture to the workmen there on conditions in Russia, he sent for me and told me he would get money for me from Tchitcherine if I would leave. He paid me five hundred English pounds and expressed deep regret that we had been so badly used, pretending it had been a terrible mistake."  
"And now I am here in Berlin, saddened and enlightened since my visit here last spring on my way to Bolshevik Russia, where we hoped to find realization of our life dreams."

**JAPANESE SOLDIER  
KILLS U. S. CRUISER MAN**

Victim Is Shot When Returning  
to Vessel at Vladivostok.

TOKIO, Jan. 11.—Newspaper despatches from Vladivostok report that the chief engineer of the American cruiser Albany was shot by a Japanese soldier when returning to his vessel at 4 o'clock this morning. He died soon afterward.

The Albany is attached to the Atlantic fleet, and during the recent fighting in Siberia was on duty at Vladivostok and other Pacific ports.

## Police Unable to Quell Riots in British India

ALLAHABAD, British India, Jan. 11.—The police are powerless to quell rioting in this region, which has spread to Sultanpur, sixty miles to the north-east, where buildings have been burned. Troops have been summoned from Lucknow. There have been six hundred persons arrested.

Much bloodshed has resulted from the rioting of the peasantry in the Rai Bareilly district, south-west of Lucknow, where parties of villagers have been travelling about damaging crops and causing other damage. The cause of the trouble is stated to be the efforts of the landlords to suppress Soviets established by the tenants.

## AUSTRIA TO YIELD POWER TO ENTENTE

Continued from First Page.

trip to Paris recently, discussing the work of Sir William and his associates on the commission, remarked that the Austrians would be glad to "make Goodie King of Austria if he secured relief for the nation."  
Sir William has worked out a comprehensive scheme for the development of the rich water power resources of Austria and the raising of 30,000,000 Austrian capital for this enterprise. He suggested measures for improving Austrian agriculture, with a view to reducing food imports and the cost of coal, and the establishment of a bank, organized with foreign capital, as a means for stabilizing Austrian currency. His proposal was that this bank issue notes, secured not by gold but by the currency of each country interested in it, such notes to circulate only outside of Austria. Inside Austria the present kronen notes would be the standard tender.

## 85,000 ADDED TO IDLE BRITISH LABOR

Great Increase in Ranks of  
Unemployed Last Week,  
and No Solution Yet.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Reports from the labor exchanges show an addition of 85,000 to the ranks of the unemployed in the last week, but there are no signs, despite the many Cabinet deliberations, that the Government is any nearer a solution of the problem.

The Government's principal suggestion, giving an insurance benefit of 15 shillings a week to the unemployed and placing Government establishments on short time, with a reduction of the weekly wage, are declared by the Labor party to be totally inadequate, and the party refused to cooperate with the Government on any such basis, demanding that even if short time is adopted there shall be no reduction in wages.

A joint meeting of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress and the executive of the Labor party has adopted a resolution refusing to nominate representatives to the proposed Government committee of inquiry into unemployment, because they consider the Government's terms not sufficiently wide, and providing for the appointment of their own committee to formulate practical suggestions.

A deputation from the London council of the unemployed associations advocated a national "down tools" policy unless the Government recognized Soviet Russia within seven days, but the proposal received no support. The conference strongly protested against a scheme which it was reported the Government had under consideration of requiring each separate trade to become responsible for its own unemployed by the institution of short time to absorb the idle.

## LEYGUES'S GOVERNMENT WILL BE TESTED TO-DAY

Deputies Determined to Interpellate on Policy.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—A test of the strength of the Government of Premier Leygues in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow is foreshadowed by the determination expressed to-night by several groups of Deputies that they will insist upon an immediate interpellation of the Government on its policy without awaiting the outcome of the conference of the allied Premiers concerning matters still outstanding with Germany.

It had been understood that the Opposition would delay its attack so as to give M. Leygues a free hand in the allied conference, but Deputy Landais Deyris, who announced that he would insist upon interpellating the Cabinet, is credited with strong support.

It is generally considered that the Government can hardly afford to risk such a discussion now, as it seems certain that the debate would be extended to foreign affairs, but the Opposition is said to be determined to force the issue in any case.

It was the consensus in the lobbies of both the Senate and the Chamber this morning that the Government's position was strengthened rather than weakened by the Senatorial elections.

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GOODMAN**  
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**Extremely Low Prices**  
FUR COATS  
EVENING WRAPS  
FUR TRIMMED COATS  
RUSSIAN SABLE SCARFS  
\$50 to \$500

The Albany is attached to the Atlantic fleet, and during the recent fighting in Siberia was on duty at Vladivostok and other Pacific ports.

## IRISH REPRISALS CALLED SCIENTIFIC

Marked Houses Destroyed by  
Explosives and Danger to  
Neighbors Averted.

SINN FEIN M. P. ARRESTED  
South Armagh Man Taken  
From Home and Killed in  
Presence of Brother.

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—Two statements concerning reprisals in Ireland were made public to-day. The first, from British official sources, explains that the houses destroyed at Middleton and Meelin, County Cork, were not destroyed by fire, which would have endangered adjoining property, but scientifically by explosives, whose range and effects were carefully calculated.

The second, from a Sinn Fein source, asserts that not the military but the constabulary was responsible for the institution of official reprisals, and proceeds to explain that claims from the constabulary brought about a climax, when the divisional commissioner of police at Limerick complained to Dublin Castle that the military had no power to punish communities under martial law, and threatened that if the "Kilcommon murders" continued to go unpunished he would withdraw all the military detachments of constabulary and leave the country to the rebels.

Thereupon, the statement adds, the Government yielded, and the reprisals became official.

Finian Lynch, Sinn Fein member of Parliament for South Kerry and who is a member of the Dail Eireann, was arrested to-night at his home in Ballabridge.

Dublin Castle stated to-day there was no truth in the published report that the authorities contemplated the extension of martial law to Dublin city and county.

RELFANT, Jan. 11.—John Doran, a prominent young Sinn Fein of Camlough, South Armagh, which has been the scene of recent attacks on the police, was taken from his bed in his father's house at midnight last night by seven armed men and shot to death.

After a distressing scene in the house Doran was led to a spot nearby, where his brother Michael was compelled to witness the execution. A sister was injured in trying to prevent her brother's removal.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Terence MacSwiney, widow of the Lord Mayor of Cork, disembarked here this morning from the steamer Panhandle State, which arrived from New York. Only two or three friends greeted her at the quay. There was no demonstration.

Mrs. MacSwiney intends to remain in England a few days and then proceed to Ireland.

## DEPORTATION DECISION REFERRED TO WILSON

Cabinet Puts Controversy in  
President's Hands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Decision on the deportation of Lord Mayor O'Callaghan of Cork was referred to-day to President Wilson.

President Wilson's advice was sought at to-day's Cabinet meeting. The President thus was called upon to decide between the position of Acting Secretary Davis of the State Department, who has insisted on exclusion of the Lord Mayor for attempting to enter without a passport, and that of Secretary of Labor Wilson, who has refused to acknowledge jurisdiction of the State Department until the case has been formally presented to it by the Labor Department.

## Butter \$1.15 a pound Save it with Knickerbocker Ice

The white-limbed figure who presides over the "Avenue" branch of a famous firm was caught with a spare minute on a recent rainy day. His butter logic she who runs a house should read. "Why," says the expert, "will people pay \$1.15 a pound for butter and then not keep it on ice? Outside it loses its freshness in three days—frequently becomes contaminated."

And Knickerbocker echoes why—when clean, pure Knickerbocker Ice is on a little and is delivered with such uniform regularity you can almost set your clock by the driver's arrival.

**Knickerbocker  
ICE  
Company**

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## LOSS TO U. S. SEEN IN ENVOY'S ABSENCE

France Regrets Withdrawal of  
Wallace From Council of  
Ambassadors.

FEAR EFFECT ON GERMANS  
Encouragement to Resistance  
to Fulfillment of Treaty  
Deemed Likely.

By LAURENCE HULLS.  
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Paris, Jan. 11.

Pursuant to instructions received from Washington yesterday, Hugh O. Wallace, American Ambassador to France, will formally withdraw from the Council of Ambassadors to-morrow, attending the session of the council to-morrow only for the purpose of taking leave of his colleagues.

The French Government has invited the United States to participate in the Supreme Council meeting, and Premier Leygues was surprised last evening on being told by Ambassador Wallace that not only had Washington declined the invitation, but coupled therewith were instructions to retire from the Ambassadors' Council.

The official opinion here has been that the country to the rebels. Ambassador Wallace's relations with the council would continue as at present until the Harding policy was settled, and officials were rather unprepared for the Wilson administration to stress in this manner America's withdrawal from Europe's political affairs. Great regret was expressed among officials, because Ambassador Wallace had been strictly confining himself to the role of an observer, had, when requested, given advice and information regarding America which was described as very valuable.

Another cause for regret is, naturally, the encouragement which the French fear the action of the United States in this connection will give the Germans in their resistance to the Treaty of Versailles. There is, however, a thorough understanding here of the peculiar relationship the United States bears to the treaty, whose execution is a special problem of the Council of Ambassadors.

Certain points affecting the old armistice relations have come up before the council occasionally, permitting Ambassador Wallace's active participation in those questions which had a bearing on the American occupation zone and the Rhineland commission. It is admitted here that all these questions have now been settled and that the only thing remaining is for the Council of Ambassadors to execute all the clauses of the peace treaty, none of which has been ratified by America.

But what diplomats here find it hard to understand is why the United States should decline the opportunity to have immediate contact and to be a witness to all the proceedings the Allies take regarding the peace treaty without being in any way bound by the decisions, and thus be in a better position to protest immediately if she regarded her interests as being jeopardized.

This was stressed particularly to-day, as there was evidence of a desire on the part of France to keep nothing concerning the treaty from America.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, January 11.—It was said in

official French circles to-day that it was not expected the withdrawal of the United States from representation in the council meant that the American troops on the Rhine would be immediately withdrawn. It was pointed out that whatever differences there may be in foreign policy between the outgoing and incoming administrations at Washington no other relations than those established by the armistice exist between the United States and Germany.

When these relations are altered, either by a separate treaty, conditional ratification of the Treaty of Versailles or by other American governmental action, it is expected here the Americans will leave the Rhine.

In speaking of his ordered withdrawal Ambassador Wallace said to-day: "In view of the fact that most of the important questions relating to the armistice have been disposed of, and inasmuch as the Treaty of Versailles has not been ratified by the United States, there appears to be no further occasion for continuing the American representation in the conference."

So far as he knew, the Ambassador added, neither the question of disarmament, the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, nor any other question had directly or indirectly, closely or remotely, influenced the decision of the Washington Government.

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The Superfine Small Car

Your delight at the appearance of Templar grows into admiration for its performance when you own it.

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**Men's Dress Oxfords**  
Special 8.75  
A very graceful model, in fine gun metal leather or patent coltskin. All sizes.

**Saks & Company**  
BROADWAY At 34th STREET

The Albany is attached to the Atlantic fleet, and during the recent fighting in Siberia was on duty at Vladivostok and other Pacific ports.

## Bars Use of Motors at Night in Ireland

CORK, Jan. 11.—Gen. Strickland, commanding the military forces, has prohibited the use of motor cars, motorcycles and bicycles between the hours of 8 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning throughout the entire area under martial law.

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## TOKIO PRESS DENOUNCES SECRET TREATY RUMOR

'Mischievous Canard,' Asserts  
'Jiji Shimpo.'

TOKIO, Jan. 11.—The rumor from America of a secret clause in the Anglo-Japanese alliance is denounced by the Jiji Shimpo as in the class of mischievous canards, and the talk of war between Japan and the United States as similarly mischievous and fantastic, particularly at this time when, it says, the disarmament idea is making headway.

As for a naval race between America, Japan and England, the newspaper considers this would be incomparably more foolish than the Anglo-German naval race before the war. The Jiji expresses the hope that President-elect Harding will shortly announce his views on disarmament and also his plan for an association of nations.

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\$55.00 to \$75.00 Suits	Reduced to	39.50
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\$89.50 to \$98.50 Suits	Reduced to	58.00
\$125.00 to \$175.00 Suits	Reduced to	89.50
\$195.00 to \$250.00 Suits	Reduced to	125.00

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